THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1776. [NUMBER 1734.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

& PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published March 18, 1776.

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New-England do.	3 4	Chocol. per Doz.	22 0
Mascov. Sugar	64 0	Bees Wax	1 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 3	Indian Corn per Bush.	3 0
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High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	rises ☉ H.	M.	sets ☉ H.	M.	
Thursday	9	5	after 5	47	before 7		
Friday	10	6	5	46	7		
Saturday	11	6	5	45	7		
Sunday	12	7	5	44	7		Full Moon Wednesday
Monday	13	8	5	43	7		
Tuesday	14	8	5	42	7		
Wednesday	○	9	5	41	7		

Days 12 Hours 26 min. the 28th.

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose accounts have been long due, to pay the same immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence, call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-House.

New-York, March 14, 1776. 2t

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, New-York, March 12, 1776.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient that this Colony should continue to be represented in Provincial Congress during the present disputes between Great Britain and the United Colonies. *And whereas* the time limited for the duration of this Congress, will expire on the second Tuesday in May next, which renders it necessary to make provision for the election of a new Congress, *Therefore it is resolved and ordered*, That such Freemen and Freeholders within this Colony, are entitled by law to vote for Representatives in General Assembly, and such other male inhabitants of full age, who, at the time of such election herein after mentioned, shall have an estate in goods and chattels in his own right, of the value of forty pounds, and who shall have resided within the said county, at least three months before the day of election, shall be qualified to vote for Deputies to represent them in Provincial Congress of this Colony.

To the intent, that the said Election for Deputies may be conducted with decorum and convenience to the Electors, *It is resolved and ordered*, that the Electors shall meet on the third Tuesday in April next, at such place or places in each city and county within this Colony, as shall be appointed by the county Committee of every County wherein such election is to be held, and then and there, by plurality of voices, elect so many Deputies, being Freeholders, and having signed the General Association, as are herein after fixed, to such respective county, in manner following, to wit. That where one general election be held in and for either of the Counties, that the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the county Committees respectively, together with the Clerk, and at least six members of the said Committee shall superintend the said election. And in case the County Committee of any County shall be of opinion, that it will conduce more to the ease and convenience of the Electors that the elections should be held in more places than one in either county, that there be at least three discreet persons, one of which to be a member of the said Committee, appointed by the said County Committee, to superintend at every such election: And that the said persons so appointed to superintend the said Elections, shall, at such time and place as shall be fixed by the said County Committee, attend the said Committee with the respective poll lists, which Committee are hereby directed carefully to examine the same, and declare the members duly elected, a certificate of which, signed by the Chairman for the time being, and attested by the Clerk of each respective County Committee, shall be a sufficient testimony of such Election.

That where any objection shall be made by the persons superintending the Election, to the qualification of any person offering his vote, it shall be sufficient to preclude him from his vote unless he shall prove, to the satisfaction of the said persons, that he is duly qualified, saving to such Elector, the right of scrutiny.

That such Deputies when chosen, shall meet together in Provincial Congress, on the second Tuesday in May next, at the city of New-York, or such other place as this Congress or the Committee of Safety shall direct, with full power to such Congress to appoint Delegates to represent this Colony in Continental Congress, and to make such orders, and take such measures as the said Congress shall judge necessary, not repugnant to, or inconsistent with any rules or orders of the Continental Congress, for the preservation of the rights, liberties, and privileges of the inhabitants of this Colony, against ministerial and parliamentary invasion; and also to adjourn from time to time, and to appoint a Committee of Safety to sit and transact business, during their recess, with such powers as they shall think proper to delegate unto such Committee.

To prevent as much as possible a dissention in the Counties, with respect to the number of Deputies they shall respectively send, IT IS RESOLVED, That the City and County of New-York, be allowed *twenty one* Deputies;—the City and County of Albany, *twelve*;—the County of Suffolk, *eight*;—the County of Ulster, *eight*;—the County of Dutchess, *nine*;—the County of Orange, *six*;—the County of Westchester, *nine*;—the County of Queen's, *eight*;—the County of King's, *four*;—the County of Richmond, *four*;—the County of Tryon, *four*;—the County of Charlotte, *three*;—the County of Cumberland, *three*;—the County of Gloucester, *two*;—And that the several County Committees be, and they are hereby authorised to determine and fix on the number of Deputies which shall constitute a quorum, to represent their respective Counties in Congress. AND WHEREAS it is necessary that the good people of this Colony should have frequent opportunities of approving or disapproving the conduct of those persons into whose hands they shall think proper to commit so important a trust as that of representing them in Congress. IT IS RESOLVED, That the said Congress shall not continue longer than TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the said second Tuesday in May next.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

To the People of PENNSYLVANIA.

IN my last directed to you, I pointed out the consequences of an Independency, so far as it respects the states of Europe. The reasons on which I founded our safety from foreign invasions, I think, will scarcely be denied, or if they should, not easily confuted. I hear but little said on that head at present. Perhaps it ceases to be a scarecrow and is therefore taken down; but as it will never do for the enemies of our liberties to give up the point, it is only to hang up a more terrific in its stead. Intestine confusions, continual wars with each other, republics and Presbyterian governments compose the bugbear of the day, and the very name of them frightens people more than the whole force of Great-Britain. My present design is to remove this dreadful chimera from your imaginations, and to shew you that nothing but a reluctance in you to Independency, can ever be the cause of any such evils, and I earnestly crave your attention to the subject, and entreat you to weigh my reasons impartially.

In the first place then, it never was, nor can it ever be the interest of any civil society to exalt any set of religious tenets above all others, or to unite the church and state. Most of the wars, which deluged the world in blood for centuries together, arose from this false policy. The priesthood of any sect in religion, with sorrow I repeat it, can easily be made the tools of tyranny and arbitrary power. To crowned heads they are useful; but where no such exist, there, establishments of the kind are truly a nuisance. We have no establishment in this province, and consequently little distinction of sects, all men living in good neighbourhood with one another, however different in religious sentiments. The States-General, even in the days of fiery persecution, soon found the necessity of effectually excluding religion from interfering in state affairs, and in our days when that edge is totally destroyed, and mankind have learned to think more liberally, none can suspect any thing of the kind, but those who labour incessantly to deserve it. And yet they have been hitherto disappointed and I hope ever shall. I know the present Continental Congress, or any other assembly of men of sentiment and education in America, would as soon agree to subject the United Colonies to the King of Caffreria, or to the See of Rome, as to any one sect of religion now existing in the world. Doubtless every sect will be permitted to enjoy its complete privileges within itself. But for any one to be allied to the state, is absurd to imagine. Depend on it, they who hold it up to terrify you, believe no such thing. They cannot, unless they have taken leave of their senses. In the next place, war is not, nor can it ever be our element. Trade and agriculture are the true sources of wealth and happiness to a society. The majority of no nation ever gained any thing by war, except when in defence of their privileges. And even in that case, the retaining them is the utmost they can expect. An ambitious monarch, who prefers self exaltation to the blood of his subjects may be for war, because as the war is carried on at the expence of the people, and he alone reaps the rewards of victory, he has a chance to be a gainer thereby. His subjects cannot, for they must not only fight his battles, but pay all the expence of the war. I set it down therefore, that the representatives of a free people, if free from the influence of royalty, can never be for war, except when the rights of society are invaded.

Besides, the colonies are at present nearly on an equality with respect to warlike knowledge, and will be completely so before the present war is at an end. There will therefore be no temptation on that score, and all the regular troops, as long as such are needful, will be in the pay of the continent, and can never be employed by one colony against another. Disband them at the end of the war and settle them on plantations, or assist them in setting up their trades, and let your strength consist in a well regulated militia, and you will have done with war forever.

For freemen to prefer the chance of war to peace, liberty, trade and agriculture, is as unnatural as to prefer wounds, bruises, poverty and death, to health, riches and all the pleasures and enjoyments of life. To see a society of farmers, tradesmen and merchants, quit their peaceful employments, and make war upon one another, would be a phænomenon which the world has not yet beheld, and I will venture to say never will. God has placed us at the greatest distance possible from external oppressors, and he has placed our interest as far from internal ones.

Some men have an uncommon talent at making men forget what is before them, and calling off their attention from certainty to speculation, from truths supported by facts, to chimerical suppositions, and from what really exists, to what never can exist; and they can make many believe the one so firmly, that it is scarcely in the power of self-evidence, to overcome their credulity. Hence it is that so many shudder at the thoughts of what shall happen to us after we are fairly let loose from Great Britain, and are frightened almost out of their senses, on account of the divisions which will then disturb our internal repose.

I have heard it alledged by able politicians, that the reason which induced the crown to give so many different constitutions to the several colonies, was, that it might make a union of them impracticable. Be this as it may, it is certain that a union of our legislatures in any opposition to the crown, was impracticable. It was not, nor is it now in our power to get any governor on the continent, except two, to give his assent to any bill for the purpose, and according to the constitution of the colonies, no act of our assemblies can be deemed law without such assent. This shews the evil of a negative on the voice of the people. Now though a constitutional union of the colonies by their legislatures was impracticable, and though the ministry and their tory friends exerted their utmost influence to prevent any kind of union, and to break it afterwards, yet it took place and still continues, contrary to every expectation and endeavour of internal and external enemies. All colony distinctions are now at an end, and cursed will he be who endeavours to revive them. Can any be so stupid as to believe, that, they who remain united without law, without authority, and without restraint, merely because they know it to be their interest, will break that union when it shall be established under a continental legislature, and supported by public authority?—

The same interest and wisdom which joined us against such odds, will certainly keep us together when aided by constitution and law. The arts of peace, ever form the true basis of human felicity, and while we remain free, that mutual intercourse which adds wealth to every social enjoyment, will be constantly preferred to the wild schemes of mad ambition, which purchase a few days gratification to one, at the price of the lasting misery of thousands.

To imagine therefore that our remaining united, until we had obliged Great-Britain to acknowledge us an independent people, would be the cause of future wars among the Colonies, is as absurd and irrational, as to imagine that harmony could produce discord. On the contrary, every cause of quarrel would forever subside. All the unlocated lands in America would be taken under the care of the Continental legislature, and settled upon one general plan, which would prevent a thousand contentions which must remain while they are in the gift of the crown. Lands will then be equally open to all. America will be the country, and all of us as much one people as the inhabitants of any one colony are at present. Let proper care be taken by the people at large at the time of forming the Continental constitution, to fix such an equal plan of representation, on principles which will continue it so, as will make the general good the general interest, and to secure that motion to power and authority, which is necessary to preserve it from corruption, by a constant rotation, and war will be unknown in America.

I have shewn in a former number, directed to the people of North-America, the impossibility of a re union with Great Britain on the principles of the year 1763, if we mean to preserve our Liberties. To be effectually secured from future mischiefs and machinations, in case of a re union, there must not be one crown officer either civil or military left on the Continent, nor a British ship of war permitted to enter our harbours. From them our present distresses sprang, and by them they will be continued. And while any such is permitted to remain among us, we keep our enemy in our bosom, and the robber in our house. Be our doors ever so strongly bolted, it will add nothing to our security. Nothing but a division among the Colonies, when it shall be finally debated in Congress, whether we shall be independent or not, can be the cause of future wars to America. This is the single point on which our future happiness or misery will finally turn.

It is easy talking of a re union and permanent security to our liberties, and public orators may say it is very plain. I am no member of Congress, no Committee man, nor in the secrets of either, but I will throw out some hints to both, which it might not be amiss to consider. Our welfare will greatly depend on the weight they have in the minds of those who are entrusted with our public affairs.

He betrays an uncommon degree of ignorance of human nature, who thinks that a cordial re-union can take place between Great-Britain and any one of the United Colonies. Slaves have been known to prefer servitude to freedom, but this has always happened where their masters used them exceedingly well. The moment ill usage and a disregard of their interest take place, the happiness of such a dependance and connection is gone forever. Our connection can no longer exist on former principles. These principles did not, or could not protect us. They once existed, and what good did they do us; did they save us from our present troubles? I say, therefore, if a re union takes place, it must be on the principles of unlimited dominion on the one hand, and absolute submission on the other. They will sooner treat with you as independent states, than grant you all that is necessary to secure your privileges, while you acknowledge subjection. But granting they should be willing to grant absolute security, which they never will; the Colonies which have suffered least, may re-unite on these terms: Others, I am confident neither can nor will, until they are deprived of that foresight which distinguishes them from the lamb which licks the hand of the butcher. To imagine what three of the Southern and four of the Northern Colonies can ever reunite on any other principle than that of absolute conquest, is folly in the extreme.

Blood once shed, puts a final period to all other accommodations; and the exciting a slave to cut the throat of his master, produces a similar effect. A spirit once kindled by blood, can never be cooled but by the same, or a total extinction of its fire. And God is so far from desiring or expecting a friendly reunion and connection in such cases, that he has continually declared the contrary in every dispensation since the murder of Abel, by constantly repeating, "that he who sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." I therefore repeat it, that a union of most of the Colonies is now become impossible. Can any of the New-England Colonies ever be cordially united to Great-Britain? Can they ever approach their sea coasts without viewing with horr

ror an indignation the ravages of her fleets and armies? Can Virginia, the Carolinas, or even New York, ever be content with Governors appointed by the Crown? The day they can contentedly submit to such appointments, or such re-union, the spirit of freedom will forsake these Colonies. Freemen will never grow, on such a soil. When this takes place, Great Britain may convert her African, into an American Company of slave-traders, and send her ships to carry her *white negroes* to the West-Indies to work her sugar plantations. I have a better opinion of them, than to think them ripe for such a metamorphosis; I therefore conclude they will fight for independency, and they will obtain it. On this account, an attempt of any of the Colonies to be re-united to Great-Britain, would be a very unwise and unhappy measure. A war twice fought always costs more blood and treasure, than once, effectually gone through. There are some, who knowing that a Republic, well regulated, is ever unfavourable to that ambition which aims to be aggrandized at the public expence, will make strenuous opposition to independency, and they would willingly disunite the Colonies rather than join in asserting it. To such I would throw out some cautionary observations.

1st. A division of the Colonies will not prevent the independence of those which stand out.

2dly. The provinces which submit will return to trade and agriculture, and consequently lose the use of arms; while they that stand out, will be expert warriors.

3dly. The Continent will be divided into two distinct Empires or Republics, a Northern and a Southern: For assure yourselves, Virginia will never submit, and the Carolinas (if not Maryland) will join her.

4thly. While there is land to settle, and two Empires on the Continent, war will be the consequence.

5thly. When Great-Britain is so far reduced as to declare them independent, who will protect the submitting Colonies from the resentment of incensed warriors, whom they deserted? Such Colonies will finally be divided between the two powers.

The man who traces these hints fairly, be he who he may, if he means not to sell his right in America, will be a strenuous advocate for independency, and a united Continental Legislature.

SALUS POPULI.

LETTER IV.

SIR, *March* 2, 1776.

HAD that *wise observer on governments*, Dragonetti, been duly attended to, when he says "the science of the politician, "consists in fixing the true point of happi-"ness and freedom: those men would de-"serve the gratitude of ages, who should "discover a mode of government, that con-"tained the greatest sum of individual hap-"piness, with the *least national expence*." The writer of Common Sense, would scarce have offered the following hints, "Let "each colony be divided into six, eight, or "ten convenient districts, each district to "send a proper number of Delegates, so "that each colony send at least thirty. The "whole number in Congress will be at least "390." In those colonies that are equally represented, let the choice of Delegates be as usual by the assemblies, with or without the councils. And till the governments of the other colonies have been settled, and an equal representation established, let the mode of choosing Delegates in Provincial Congress be continued: but when the governments have been settled, upon a plan that will enable the Assemblies to meet, and prolong their sessions, just as the necessity of public business requires, and an equal representation has been adopted; Provincial Congresses will subside of course, each Assembly being in fact a Provincial Congress, under another name. Nor can I perceive any danger to the rights of the people, from the *election* of Delegates being left with their *representatives*, when neither small in number, nor unequal, nor more than annual, unless they should attempt choosing them for longer than a year, which should be guarded against. As "when we are "planning for posterity, we ought to re-"member, that virtue is not hereditary," p. 76. So we ought to remember, that it may not be always the most popular men, that may be the most fit to be returned as Delegates; and that a large body of representatives, consisting of the wisest men, as we would reasonably hope, will be better qualified to make a suitable choice, than the people at large; and yet, that the body of representatives may not be obliged, perpetually to follow the voice of the public, against their own better judgments, formed from the opportunities they enjoy, of a fuller acquaintance with the abilities and views of individuals; nor be managed by the address and arts of a few leading men, to repeat the choice of the same Delegates from year to year; let it be settled that a rotation of Delegates shall take place in each colony, somewhat like what was proposed, relative to counsellors and governors, in the second letter. By a rotation of Delegates, the evils of jealousy and ambition will be prevented, and the benefits secured. A greater number of gentlemen from the several colonies, will become acquainted with each other, mutual affection and confidence be strengthened through the continent, in consequence of it, strangeness and distance between Americans be soon eradicated, and every inhabitant look upon himself as in his own country, in any colony; the business of each colony, wherein it related to the continent, be forwarded by the experience of those that had served in Congress; and the Delegates be preserved from gradually losing a lively sense of their connection with, and dependence upon their constituents.—But why increase the number of Delegates to 390? Numberless objections oppose the proposal. The Delegates that repair to the Congress from distant colonies, must have their expences borne, and have a reasonable satisfaction for their trouble, as at present. The payment of thirty Delegates would prove an enormous expence to many a colony, and be more than they could support; and should they on account of the charge, decline sending their full number, they would not be equally represented, when the Congress determines by the voice of individuals, and not as now, by colony votes. May it not be questioned, whether Georgia, Rhode-Island, or Hampshire, could spare thirty men of abilities to attend Congress, without detriment to their domestic police? Besides, a body of *three hundred and ninety* Delegates, may in length of time, trusting to their numbers and dependents, be overtaken with the same distemper, that has of late prevailed in the British Parliament, declare themselves omnipotent, and imagine they have a *right*, because they are the representatives of the continent, to alter the fundamental principles and articles of agreement; upon and without which the several colonies would not have united, and entered into a mutual partnership; an absurdity which the great and judicious Blackstone would scarce have fallen into, had not he been strangely warped by external influence. The secret promoters of this claim of right, in the British Parliament, may have a design of using it, when the way has been duly prepared, for setting aside some of the articles of the union between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, and destroying the Kirk establishment of the latter. But to return to the *three hundred and ninety* Delegates. What are they to do? Should they not have business enough to employ them fully, we shall be in danger of their doing mischief, for idleness is the devil's opportunity, and they may set themselves to contrive, by what ways and means to serve themselves, and turn their seats in Congress, into places of profit. O! there is no fear of their wanting public business. They cannot have business equal in quality or quantity, to what the worthy Delegates of the present and preceding Congress have been engaged in, and *gone through* much to the satisfaction of the continent, and to the astonishment of Europe. Their numbers considered, together with the nature and extent of the service wherein they have been employed, and they have been employed, and they have been *pitied* by men of sense, not only within doors but without. However after the proofs they have given, of what may be done by a few individuals of abilities and application, we may be assured, that the *odd* taree hundred, might be omitted. Let each colony send what Delegates they please, but not more than thirteen nor less than three. Let the Congress continue to vote by colonies; and should the time come when Canada and Nova Scotia shall be linked to the chain of union, let the stipulated majority be nothing less than three fifths, which will be only one vote more than the common majority. Let the president be chosen by ballot from each colony, in a rotation answering to the proportion of the expence that the colony pays towards the support of the common cause.—Instead of conferences, when the forms of government in each colony have been settled, let the several Assemblies instruct their Delegates to consider in Congress, what powers they may judge it necessary, that they should be invested with pro bono publico, and when they have agreed thereupon, to transmit the same to be further considered by said Assemblies, and, if approved of, confirmed; but let not the Assemblies intrust the Delegates with powers more than are *actually* wanted, under the plea that they *may be* wanted, but confer them *when* wanted; and should circumstances prevent the opportunity of conferring them *then*, in any instance whatsoever, let the Delegates as at present, depend upon the common sense of the public, to justify and defend their proceedings. To prevent the ill consequences that might arise from the different fortunes of the Delegates, let a certain plain, friendly dress, with marks of distinction be agreed upon, and appropriated to the use of the Delegates alone; let none of them appear in Congress without it, let swords and lace be excluded; let the dress of the Delegate when worn in public, entitle him to precedence before every Delegate without it, and every governor except that of the colony wherein the Delegate is; and let the president for the time being, be distinguished by some certain badge, and take rank of every other Delegate, but not of the governor of the colony, unless in Congress or Committees. Till I have seen the second edition of Common Sense, you will not be likely to hear more from

AN INDEPENDENT WHIG.

Intelligence from North-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General James Moore, in the Continental service, to the Honourable Cornelius Harnet, Esq; President of the Provincial Council, North-Carolina, dated Wilmington, March 2, 1776.

ON the earliest intelligence that the Tories were collecting and embodying at Cross creek, which I received on the ninth of February, I proceeded to take possession of Rockfish bridge, within seven miles of Cross creek, which I considered as an important post. This I effected on the fifteenth with my own regiment, five pieces of artillery, and a part of the Bladen militia; but as our number was by no means equal to that of the Tories, I thought it most advisable to intrench and fortify that pass, and wait for a reinforcement. By the nineteenth I was joined by Col. Lilling'on with one hundred and fifty of the Wilmington minute men, Col. Kenon with two hundred of the Duplin militia, and Col. Ash with about one hundred of the volunteer independent rangers, making our number then in the whole about eleven hundred, and from the best information I was able to procure, the Tory army, under the command of General M'Donald, amounted to about fourteen or fifteen hundred. On the twentieth they marched within four miles of us, and sent in, by a flag of truce, the Governor's proclamation, a manifesto and letter from the General, copies of which, together with another letter and my answers, you have inclosed.* I then waited only until Col. Martin and Col. Thackston, who I had certain intelligence were on their march, should get near enough to cut off their retreat; and determined to avail myself of the first favourable opportunity of attacking them. However, contrary to my expectations, I learnt on the twenty first that they had the night before, and that morning, crossed the N. West river at Campbell-town with their whole army, sunk and destroyed all the boats, and taken their rout the most direct way to Negro Head point. I then despatched an express to Col. Caswell, who was on his march to join us with about eight hundred men, and directed him to return and take possession of Corberts's ferry over Black river, and by every means in his power to obstruct, harrass, and distress them in their march; at the same time I directed Col. Martin and Col. Thackston to take possession of Cross creek, in order to prevent their return that way. Col. Lillington and Col. Ash I ordered, by a forced march, to endeavour if possible to reinforce Col. Caswell; but if that could not be effected, to take possession of Moore's creek bridge, whilst I proceeded back with the remainder of our army to cross the N. West at Elizabeth town, so as either to meet them on their way to Corbert's ferry, or fall in their rear and surround them there. On the twenty-third, I crossed the river at Elizabeth town, where I was compelled to wait for a supply of provisions until the 24th at night, having learnt that Col. Caswell was almost intirely without. Just when I was prepared to march, I received an express from Col. Caswell, informing that the Tories had raised a flat, which had been sunk in Black river about five miles above him, and by erecting a bridge had passed it with their whole army. I then determined, as the last expedient, to proceed immediately in boats down N. W. river to Dollison's landing about 60 miles from them, and to take possession of Moore's creek bridge, about ten miles, at the same time acquainting Col. Caswell of my intentions, and recommending to him to retreat to Moore's creek bridge if possible, but if not, to follow on in their rear. The next day by four o'clock we arrived at Dollison's landing, but as we could not possibly march that night, for want of horses for the artillery, I despatched an express to Moore's creek bridge, to learn the situation of affairs there, and was informed that Col. Lillington, who had the day before taken his stand at the bridge, was that afternoon reinforced by Col. Caswell, and that they had raised a small breastwork, and destroyed a part of the bridge. The next morning, the twenty-seventh, at break of day, an alarm gun was fired, immediately after which, source allowing our people a moment to prepare, the Tory army with Capt. M'Cloud at their head, made their attack on Col. Caswell and Col. Lillington, and finding a small intrenchment next the bridge on our side empty, concluded that our people had abandoned their post, and in the most furious manner advanced within thirty paces of our breastwork and artillery, where they met a very proper reception. Captain M'Cloud and Captain Campbell fell within a few paces of the breastwork, the former of whom received upwards of twenty balls through his body; and in a very few minutes their whole army was put to the flight, and most shamefully abandoned their General, who was next day taken prisoner. The loss of the enemy in this action, from the best accounts we have been able to learn, is about thirty killed and wounded; but as numbers of them must have fallen into the creek, besides many more that were carried off, I suppose their loss may be estimated at about fifty. We had only two wounded; one of which died this day. Thus, Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you, has most happily terminated a very dangerous insurrection, and will I trust put an effectual check to Toryism in this country.

The situation of affairs in this place made it necessary for me to return here, which, at the special request of the Committee, I did last night with my regiment. The large requisitions made by the men of war, who now lie just below the town, gave the inhabitants reason to apprehend every thing that could be suffered from their disappointed vengeance; however the Committee have most spiritedly determined rather to suffer the worst of human evils than afford them any supplies at all, and I have no doubt we shall be able to prevent them from doing any great injury.

In order to lessen as much as possible the expence incurred by this expedition, I some time ago directed Col. Martin to disband all the troops under his command except one thousand, including the regulars, and with those to secure the persons and estates of the insurgents, subject to your farther orders, and then to proceed to this place, unless otherwise directed. However, as I do not think the service just now requires such a number of men in arms, I shall immediately direct him to disband all except the regulars, and with those to remain in and about Cross creek until farther orders.

Extract of a letter from Col. Richard Caswell, late a Delegate for the Province of North Carolina in the Continental Congress, and now commander of a body of troops in that Province, to the Hon. Cornelius Harnet, Esq; President of the Provincial Council of North-Carolina, dated from his camp at Long Creek, February 29, 1776.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you that we had an engagement with the Tories, at Widow Moore's creek bridge, on the twenty-seventh current. Our army was about one thousand strong, consisting of the Newbern battalion of minutemen, the militia from Craven, Johnston, Dobbs and Wake, and a detachment of the Wilmington battalion of minutemen, which we found encamped at Moore's creek the night before the battle, under the command of Col. Lillington. The Tories by common report were three thousand, but General M'Donald, whom we have a prisoner, says there were about fifteen or sixteen hundred; he was unwell that day, and not in the battle.—Capt. M'Cloud, who seemed to be the principal commander, with Capt. John Campbell, are among the slain. The number killed and mortally wounded, from the best accounts I was able to collect, was about thirty, most of them were shot on their passing the bridge. Several had fallen in the water, some of whom, I am free certain, had not risen yesterday evening, when I left the camp; such prisoners as we have made, say there were at least fifty of their men missing. The Tories were totally put to the rout, and will certainly disperse. Col. Moore arrived at our camp a few hours after the engagement was over; his troops came up that evening, and are now encamped on the ground where the battle was fought; and Col. Martin is at or near Cross creek, with a large body of men; those, I presume, will be sufficient effectually to put a stop to any attempt to embody again. I therefore (with Col. Moore's consent) am returning to Newbern with the troops under my command, where I hope to receive your orders to dismiss them. There I intend carrying the General. If the Council should rise before my arrival, be pleased to give order in what manner he shall be disposed of. Our officers and men behaved with the spirit and intrepidity becoming freemen, contending for their dearest privileges.

* *These letters, for want of room, we are obliged to defer.*

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the *MARINE* Society, is held at the House of Captain Thomas Doran's, on Monday the first of April, 1776.—The Members of the Society are desired to attend the said Meeting. By Order of the President,

PETER BERTON, Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Extract of a letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated February 7, 1776.

"The troubles in the back parts are entirely subsided. Their ringleaders, with about one hundred and thirty others, were taken. All to about twenty have been disarmed, and sent safe to their own houses, being convinced of their mistake, and well satisfied with the treatment they received when taken. They had been persuaded to take up arms to preserve their lives and properties, which they heard had been sold to the Indians, who were to butcher them all on a fixed day, when the Liberty People (as they call them) were to go into forts, and leave them open and defenceless to the enemy, to be destroyed entirely. Some villains swore, before a magistrate, that powder had been sent to the Indians for this diabolical purpose. Upon this they collected a second and third time, but were attacked by Colonels Richardson and Thompson at break of day, after a forced march of 25 miles in the night, surprised and taken.

"About thirty of the prisoners worked at a battery six miles from town, on Sullivan's island, at the mouth of the harbour. I did myself the honour of going down as a volunteer with the detachment. Here I got acquainted with several of the insurgents who were plain, honest, sensible fellows; and as I assumed no character above a digger or spademan, in which, without vanity, I excelled the whole corps, they looked upon me as their brother, and heard me gladly. I gave them a full and proper account of every thing concerning the ground of the war. This, with three or four gallons of rum, was of infinite service to our cause.

"The reason of deferring the battery on Sullivan's island was, the Tamar and Cherokee sloops of war lay close along side of this island; which was made a den for runaway slaves, who were encouraged and protected by the people belonging to the ships. The departure of them, occasioned by want of provisions, which we refused to supply them with, the moment we had it in our power to prevent them from plundering, gave us an opportunity of fortifying the island. I went twice down, and worked the first time three, and the second two days, the only volunteer. The ships were but a few days gone, when three others, sent from England, appeared off our bar, the Syren of twenty eight, Raven of twenty guns, and a transport. They several times attempted coming in, but the wind for three or four days prevented them. One of our pilot boats fired upon their barge, which was several times returned, without damage. They at last sailed for Georgia, where they and the other men of war are now striving to procure provisions, after which we expect a visit from them, and are pretty well prepared. We have above one hundred heavy cannon, mounted for the defence of the town and harbour, the militia from all parts are marching into town.

"Upon the return of the Georgia Delegates, the Sons of Liberty assembled, unrigged all the vessels that were ready to sail for England, set up a liberty pole, seized upon the persons of the Governor and Council, and sent to us for 200 men.—Some Tories there, are striving to bring on an Indian war, and recruiting for government in the back parts of that province.

"The town is surrounded with seven batteries, two on James island, viz. Fort Johnston of twenty, and a new one of eleven guns, and two on Sullivan's island, one of twelve and another of four guns, so that we can take the whole harbour from the bar, but I suppose this is nothing to what your Council of Safety has done for the defence of Philadelphia, which is so easily defended on account of the length of your river.—You must be impregnable by this time. You are happy, my dear friend, in not being exposed to the more than diabolical machinations of government tools, and the dread of insurrections from your slaves. Hell would be ashamed of such mean and more than brutal attempts to destroy us, and the Devil would blush at the impudence of the man who would have the effrontery to recommend a reunion with so barbarous a government."

In CONGRESS, *March* 14, 1776.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, of the United Colonies, immediately to cause all persons to be disarmed within their respective Colonies, who are notoriously disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated, and refuse to associate to defend by arms, these United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies; and to apply the arms taken from such persons in each respective Colony, in the first place, to the arming the Continental troops raised in said Colony; in the next, to the arming such troops as are raised by the Colony for its own defence, and the residue to be applied to the arming the Associators? That the arms, when taken, be appraised by indifferent persons, and such as are applied to the arming Continental troops, be paid for by Congress; and the residue by the respective Assemblies, Conventions or Councils, or Committees of Safety.

In CONGRESS, *March* 20.

WHEREAS, in the execution of the resolve of Congress of the fourteenth of March respecting the disarming disaffected persons, many fire arms may be taken which may not be fit for use, to arm any of the troops mentioned therein, therefore resolved, That all the fire arms so taken, being appraised according to said resolve, none of them shall be paid for but those that are fit for the use of such troops, or that may conveniently be so made, and the remainder shall be safely kept by the Assemblies, Conventions, Councils, or Committees of Safety for the owners, to be delivered to them when the Congress shall direct.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, and Committees of Correspondence and Inspection, that they exert their utmost endeavours to promote the culture of HEMP, FLAX, and COTTON, and the growth of WOOL, in these United Colonies.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the said Assemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, that they take the earliest measures for the erecting and establishing, in each and every colony, a Society for the improvement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce; and to maintain a correspondence between such Societies, that the rich and numerous natural advantages of this country, for supporting its inhabitants, may not be neglected.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the said Assemblies, Conventions and Councils, or Committees of Safety, that they forthwith consider of ways and means of introducing the manufactures of DUCK and SAIL CLOTH, and STEEL, into such colonies where they are not now understood; and of encouraging, increasing, and improving them where they are.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

By last Night's Eastern Post.

[The account of the evacuation of Boston, in the Cambridge paper, is too long for this paper.—The following paragraphs are selected.]

CAMBRIDGE, March 21.

The joy of our friends in Boston, on seeing the victorious and gallant troops of their country enter the town almost at the heels of their barbarous oppressors, was inexpressibly great. The mutual congratulations and tender embraces, which soon afterwards took place, between those of the nearest connections in life, for a long time cruelly rent asunder by the tyranny of our implacable enemies surpasses description. From such a set of beings, the preservation of property was not expected. And it was found that a great part of the evacuated houses had been pillaged, the furniture broke and destroyed, and many of the buildings greatly damaged. It is worthy of notice, however, that the buildings belonging to the Hon. John Hancock, Esq; particularly his elegant mansion-house, were left in good order. All the linen and woolen goods, except some that might be secreted, were carried off by the enemy. All the salt and melasses, which they could find, were destroyed. The enemy also destroyed great quantities of effects belonging to themselves, which they could not carry away, such as gun carriages, and other carriages of various kinds, house furniture, &c. together with a quantity of flour and hay. All their forts, batteries, redoubts, and breast works, remain entire and complete; they left many of their heaviest cannon, mounted on carriages, and several of them charged; all of them were either spiked up or had a trunnion beat off. They also left several of their largest mortars, Quantities of cannon shot, shells, numbers of small arms, and other instruments of war, have been found in many parts of the town, thrown off the wharves, concealed in vaults or broken in pieces. In the fort on Bunker's Hill several hundred good blankets were found. It is said about 15 or 20 of the king's horses have been also taken up in the town; and it is thought about the same number of Tories remain behind, all the rest being gone with the fleet.

The prisoners, who were long confined in gaol, were cruelly carried off in irons.

Tuesday evening the enemy set fire to the block house and barracks at the Castle, and yesterday they were employed at the same place in blowing up and demolishing the fortifications.

A part of the Continental Army are now employed in fortifying Fort Hill, in Boston, to secure the town against any attacks which may be made by the enemy's ships of war.

The enemy's fleet, consisting of about 100 sail, still lie between the Castle and Nantasket.

[We have since heard they have all put to sea—By their course supposed to be bound for Halifax.]

Two vessels arrived at Portsmouth the beginning of this week, and brought in six tons of gunpowder.

We have just learnt that between 90 and 100 pieces of cannon, 2 or 3000 bushels of wheat, and a vast quantity of coal, have been found in Boston; also upwards of 100 horses.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

On Saturday last an Express arrived here from Boston, which he left the Tuesday before, with a letter from his Excellency General Washington, to Brigadier General Lord Stirling at New-York, of which the following is a copy.

Cambridge, 19th March, 1776.

MY LORD,

"I AM now to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 11th instant, to give you my congratulations upon your appointment by the Honourable Congress—If the intelligence is true, and to be depended on, which was brought by the gentleman to New-York, I think with you, that we shall have an opportunity of securing, and putting the Continent in a tolerable posture of defence; and that the operations of the summer's campaign, will not be so terrible as we were taught to expect from the accounts and denunciations which the Ministry have held forth to the public.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that on the morning of the 17th instant, General Howe, with his Army, abandoned the Town of Boston without destroying it; an event of much importance, which must be heard with great satisfaction; and that we are now in full possession. Their embarkation and retreat were hurried and precipitate, and they have left behind them stores, of one thing and another, to a pretty considerable amount, among which are several pieces of heavy cannon, and one or two mortars, which are spiked. The town is in a much better situation, and less injured than I expected, from the reports I have received; though to be sure, it is much damaged, and many houses despoiled of their valuable furniture.

"The Fleet is still in King and Nantasket Roads, and where they intend to make a descent next, is altogether unknown; but, supposing New-York to be an object of great importance, and to be in their view, I must recommend your most strenuous and active exertions in preparing, to prevent any designs or attempts they may have formed or make against it. I have detached the riflemen, and five battalions from hence to your assistance, which will be followed by others, as circumstances will allow.—These, with what forces you have, and can assemble, if there should be any occasion, I trust, will be sufficient to hinder the enemy from possessing the city, or making a lodgment, till the main body of this army can arrive.

I am, my Lord, with great esteem,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON."

Last Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, in the house of Mr. James Huston, merchant, at Jamaica, Long-Island, the family being in bed, a fire was discovered, which had risen to such a height, that nothing could be saved except two beds, a desk, a chest and a trunk: The house, with all the rest of the furniture, clothes of the family, a valuable store of West-India and dry goods, and about 100l. in money bills were intirely consumed. The loss computed at 2 or 3000 l.

[Left out for want of room. Several pieces mentioned in our last; Extract of a letter from Norwalk to Danbury; An Ordinance of the 28th February, of the Provincial Congress of New-Jersey *to prevent persons deserting places in danger of being attacked, and for restraining such as are dangerous to the common cause, from taking refuge in the colony*; which came to hand too late for this paper. Also the account of an Effigy lately exhibited here.]

*** Many pieces, articles of news, and Advertisements, we are obliged to omit this week for want of room.

Next Week will be Published.
And SOLD by the PRINTER hereof,
(*Price SIX-PENCE,*)

OBSERVATIONS

On the Reconciliation of

BRITAIN and the COLONIES,

By a Friend of American Liberty.

Salus populi suprema lex esto.

Let the good of the people be the Foundation of all Law and civil Government.

THOSE who are indebted to WOODWARD and KIP, are hereby earnestly requested to make speedy payment at their House in New-York, or at their appartments in Elizabeth-Town, East New-Jersey. 34—7

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named JACOB, about 25 years of age, five and one-half feet high, well made, his complexion a little of a yellowish cast, his face marked with large pocks, has a down look, long black wool hair, and a coarse rough voice.—He had on when he went away, a light coloured upper jacket, with a black under one, and breeches.—He formerly lived with John Foller at Foller's meadow, and has lately been seen thereabouts, and near Rockaway, and when charged with running away, says, that he has been home—The Subscriber therefore desires, that if he is discovered, he may be brought home, or confined in any goal, for which a Reward of Two Dollars, if taken up in the county and of Four Dollars if out of the county, with all reasonable charges, will be paid by the Subscriber.

34—7 JACOB FOSTER.
Rockaway, 21st March, 1776.

LOST.

About a week ago in the Fly market,

A WORKED POCKET BOOK, lined with striped silk, in which was a *Two Dollar* Maryland Bill, and *two* or *three* small bills of Continental currency, two Tickets in the English Museum Lottery, with sundry papers and letters, of no use but to the owner.——Any person bringing the Pocket-book, with the Contents, or only the papers, to the Printer hereof, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and no questions asked. 34 7

Poundridge, Feb. 21, 1776.

AT a Meeting of the Committee of Observation, for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, appeared before the Committee JOSHUA TONGUE and DANIEL SEWARD, both of Salem, who have been advertised as Enemies to the country, both of whom appeared very penitent, convinced that their past conduct had been very hurtful to the Liberties of America, and very justly noticed by this Committee, for which they ask forgiveness, and promise a reformation.—Whereupon,

RESOLVED, by this Committee, that they again be received as friends to this country, as probationers. Extract from the Minutes.

1734 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

TO COVER.

At MORRISANIA,

At THREE GUINEAS, and a DOLLAR to the Groom, or TWENTY DOLLARS insured, The BEAUTIFUL HORSE,

BAY RICHMOND,

SPRUNG from the best blood in Great-Britain: He is a Colt of Fabram Black, from Mr. Cornforth's famous Mare Dido, which came off the turf invincible, and is now rising five years.—Apply to John Watkins, at Morrisania, where good Grass may be had at Two shilling and Six pence per week.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, in the Township of Hempstead, in Queen's county, lying on the north side of Hempstead Plains, about one mile east of Mr. Ludlow's, about twenty miles from New York Ferry, and near the main road that leads from thence to Jamaica, containing upwards of one hundred acres of Land, in good fences, of which there is about forty acres wood land, and about four or five acres meadow, a young orchard, with a number of fruit trees.——A good Dwelling House with two fire places and a cellar under it, a barn and good well of water.—Whoever inclines to purchase the said FARM may be treated with, by applying to Sarah Cheesman, living on the said premises, to Isaac Smith, Esq; or Joseph Cheesman in New York, near the New sugar house.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE.

In the city of New-Brunswick, on the 25th day of April next, if not sold at private Sale before that time,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, STORE HOUSE, a large, new, and convenient BREW-HOUSE, with about 15 acres of choice land adjoining the same, formerly the property of Henry Van Deursen, deceased, the Dwelling House contains five rooms on the lower floor, an entry and good kitchen, with a dry cellar under the same, the Brew-house is 70 feet by 30, with a malting cellar, 70 feet in length, and 16 feet wide, with a brick arch turned over head, a Malt mill which goes by horses, the Copper contains 22 barrels, the whole being in good order with all the utensils complete, contiguous to said Brew-house is a Store house 35 feet by 20, with a good Beer Cellar under the same, the floor of which is paved with brick: A constant supply of soft good water for brewing, which runs thro' the Lot of Land, within a rod of said Brew house, which, in the dryest season has never failed.—The barn is 36 feet by 20.—Any person inclining to purchase the Lot of Land and Buildings at private Sale, may hear of the terms, by applying to

William Van Deursen, } Executors.
34 7 Matthew Sleight, }

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, of Judea, in Woodbury, Connecticut, on Monday the 18th inst. a Negro man, named JEFF, about 38 years of age, five feet ten inches high, a slim well built fellow;—had on a mixt coloured black and white short great coat, two grey jackets, and a light coloured broadcloth jacket, black and blue flannel breeches with pewter buttons, check woollen shirt, mixt coloured stockings, and old shoes. Whoever shall take up said Negro, and secure him, or return him to the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me,

Woodbury, March 21, } SAMUEL MASTERS,
1776. 34—7 }

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Reading, in Connecticut, in Fairfield county, on Thursday the 21st instant, (March) A DARK BAY STONE HORSE, with saddle and bridle, about 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, black mane, some white hairs in his tail, four years old this spring:—The person suspected calls his name *Jacob Johnson*, New England born:—Had on when he went away, a light coloured surtout coat, striped linen shirt, black knit breeches, castor hat, about six feet high, light hair, thick faced, light eyes, has a free use of his tongue, one fore tooth broke off.—Whoever shall take up said Thief, and secure the said Horse and Thief, so that the owner may have the Horse, saddle and bridle, and the Thief be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me,

34—7 MICAJAH STARR.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber in May 1775, Two COLTS, not docke, marked, nor branded, viz one is a light sorrel Mare Colt, two years old last spring, natural trotter, and feets very light, one hind foot white, and a small star or streak in the forehead, (I think) and very handsome made.—The other is a dark Bay Horse Colt, one year old last spring, natural trotter, and no white about him, both Colts are part English.—Whoever takes up said Colts, and returns them to the owner, living in Norwalk, Connecticut, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

Stephen St. John, 2d.
Norwalk, March 21, 1776. 34—7

On the Death of Miss JOHANNA SMITH.

SHE's gone—a soul with every virtue fraught,
With every grace, there took its flight to Heaven;
She's gone—the maid whom long affliction taught
Submissive meekness, and a temper even.
If virgin modesty and stedfast love;
If manners gentle, resignation deep,
A shield from sickness, or from death could prove,
She had not died, nor left my muse to weep.
Nought could avail to stop the fleeting breath,
Not all the pangs which fondest parents fear;
Not winning love could sooth the power of death,
Nor gentle friendship's sympathetic tear.
Tender Ardelio!—See him fondly gaze
With heart-felt anguish near her dying bed;
In silent fervency to Heaven he prays
Once more to raise that pale, dejected head.
"Have I not lov'd her with unceasing truth?
"The warmest passion could no higher go.
"She blest'd my infancy, she blest'd my youth;
"And must I now become a prey to woe?
"In pity spare—nor snatch my ALL away;
"The opening blossom why untimely crop?
"Why cloud the splendors of my rising day,
"And blot the lanscape fondly drawn by hope?"
Unhappy youth!—I see no comfort nigh,
Nor prayers, nor tears can minister relief;
Tho' lovely Julia answers sigh for sigh,
In all the softness of a sister's grief.
Death! dost thou hear the wretched captive's moan,
Thy aid entreat from pain to set him free?
Why flies thy ruthless dart at her alone,
To wound thro' her my dearest friends, and me?
Her parents—pleasing, melancholy sound!
Where late their hopes, and fondest wishes grew,
The tender plant falls withering to the ground,
At once a blessing, and a torment too.
I see them rave in bitterness and woe;
I hear their prayers, and mingled groans arise:
O'er their lost child in deep despair they bow,
Catch the last breath, and close the dying eyes.
"Ah! yet kind Heaven, the fatal stroke suspend!
"Resume our health, resume our earthly store;
"Take every relative, and every friend;
"Save but our child—we ask, we ask, no more.
"Bright was the dawn, and fair the prospect rose;
"Joy after joy delusive fancy gave;
"Bereav'd of her, no joy the bosom knows,
"But wasting sorrow sinks us to the grave."
Fain would religion ope her plenteous store,
From whence the mildest consolations flow;
Fain would the hand of melting friendship pour
One drop of comfort in your cup of woe.
To raise the soul to purer joys above;
To shew how vain the choicest blessings here;
God sends distress, a token of his Love:
Let him direct us, and let mortals fear.
Longer than these unpolish'd numbers last,
Shall love, and fame her dear remembrance greet;
Her name shall live—and after ages past,
Each feeling heart her latest words repeat.
Her languid eye that all his soul express'd,
Turn'd to the object of her dearest care;
"I go Ardelio—gently soothe my rest;
"Seek me in Heaven, and I will meet thee there."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A HOUSE-KEEPER, who understands Country business, for a Family, about forty miles from town.—Inquire of the Printer.——None but those of undoubted good character need apply. 31——6

JUST PUBLISHED,
And SOLD by the PRINTER hereof.

A SERMON,
In which the
UNION OF THE COLONIES
Is considered and recommended; and the bad
CONSEQUENCES of DIVISIONS
Are Represented, Delivered on the
PUBLIC THANKSGIVING,
November 26th, 1775.
By ROBERT ROSS, A. M.
Pastor of the Church of Christ in Stratfield.
——*And the fear of the* Lord *fell on the people, and they came out with* one consent. 2 Sam. xi. 9.

To be SOLD or LET,
And Entered upon immediately,

A HEMP FARM, containing 120 acres, 70 acres of which is as good meadow as any in this Quarter of the world, well ditched and fenced; 20 acres of upland cleared, 20 acres of wood land, 20 acres of the meadow is in good order for hemp this spring, and six acres of the upland in excellent order for flax.—There is on said Farm, a HOUSE with two fire places, an excellent well, a large new barn, &c.—Likewise a HOUSE and LOT, of about two acres, in the pleasant village of Chatham; and to be LET ONLY, A large new Store house, two story high. All the above within twelve miles of Newark or Elizabeth Town.
WANTED TO HIRE, *ONE* or *TWO* Men by the Month or Year.—For further particulars, enquire of Jacob Morrell, at Chatham.
Morris County, 16th March, 1776. 33—6

NAILS.

TEN Penny, twenty penny and two-penny NAILS, to be SOLD by
JACOB WILKINS,
near the Old Slip Market, ALSO,
TRAIN and LAMP OIL.
Likewise to be SOLD or HIRED,
Three Years time of a NAIL MAKER, by said WILKINS. 33—6

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A Number of PARTNERS, to be CONCERNED in a VESSEL or VESSELS, to CRUISE against OUR ENEMIES.——Enquire of the Printer.
†*† The VESSELS will have COMMISSIONS from a neighbouring *Government.*

PROPOSALS
For publishing by SUBSCRIPTION,
The CONQUEST of CANAAN;
A POEM,
IN NINE BOOKS.

I. This work will be contained in 12 sheets making upwards of 330 pages 12mo.
II. It will be printed with an elegant type, upon a fine writing paper; will be contained in one volume, and delivered to the subscribers, neatly bound, gilt, and lettered, at the price of one dollar.
III. Those who subscribe for twelve, shall have a thirteenth gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this Poem are taken in by Mr. J. Dunlap, in Philadelphia; by the Printer of this paper, in New-York; Mr. W. C. Houston, in Princeton; Mr. F. Barber, in Elizabeth Town; Mr. J. Davenport, in Fairfield; Messrs. Green, in New Haven; Mr. E. Watson, in Hartford; Mr. H. Hill, in Norwich; Mr. G. Olney, in Providence; Mr. Hall, in Cambridge; Doctor Bracket, in Portsmouth;—and by various other gentlemen in the principal towns on this Continent; with all of whom are lodged papers, containing a general account of the work. A further description, and some specimens of it, will soon be published in the Pennsylvania Magazine. 31—4

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

AN excellent FARM in the township of Jamaica, in Queen's county, Long-Island, pleasantly situated, lying nine miles from New-York, nigh the main road, about 230 acres of land, whereon is about 70 acres of the best of wood land, a sufficient quantity of salt meadow, and several good orchards: The land is exceeding well watered, and is very good for pasture, and all sorts of grain; with a large dwelling house and barn, and other buildings, and conveniencies on the same.——Any person inclining to agree for the same, may apply to JOHN HERDENBERGH, living in New York, in Fair-Street. March 5, 1776. 31—4

TO BE SOLD,
In Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey,

A GOOD dwelling house, within half a mile of the meeting house, with four rooms on a floor and three fire places, with a chair house and other out houses, a good barn and stables, a good garden; also fourteen acres of land adjoining said house, off which may be mowed ten tons of good English hay, a young bearing orchard and other fruit trees, the whole in good fence: There are two good wells on said land, and a stream of water which runs through the whole, and is never dry—For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber living in Elizabeth-Town, who will give an indisputable title.
31—34 JOSEPH MEGIE.

TO BE SOLD,
In the City of BURLINGTON.

A BRICK HOUSE, with a good front, pleasantly situated on the river Delaware, with a large back Lot.—Also another small Water Lot, in said city.
II. A Tract of LAND in Cranberry, containing about three hundred acres, all good timber land, to be divided into two equal parts, and Sold separate.
III. Sundry small Lots, situate in, or about Trenton.
IV. A Pleasant SEAT in Trenton, known by the name of Doud's Dale, with a good framed dwelling House, and a Kitchen separate from the House, a good Meadow and Apple Orchard, with a constant stream of water running through the same;—ALSO, a small Barn. It is a convenient place for a tradesman, and an excellent place for a Tan-yard, containing about sixteen acres.
V. A Tract of LAND, about two miles from Trenton, containing about forty two acres, part of which is good meadow.
The above places, were the property of Abraham Cottnam, Esq; of Trenton, deceased; and all persons indebted to the said estate, either by Bond, Note, or Book-accompt, are desired to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against the estate, to render in their accompts that they may be adjusted.
Elizabeth Ann Cottnam, Robert Hoops, and George Cottnam, } Executors.

By the Subscriber in William-Street.

WRITING, PRINTING, and BONNET PAPER;—also, a Quantity of good PASTE BOARD.——*Three Pence, per* Pound, will be given for the best sort of good, dry, clean, LINEN RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior quality, by DAVID GRIM.

The well known Horse, called
TRUE BRITON,
that was formerly the property of Colonel Nathaniel Heard, is now the property of Christopher Marsh of Elizabeth-town, and kept at the place lately belonging to William Rickets, Esq; deceased will cover the ensuing season on the following terms, viz. Three Pounds Proc. the season, which is to the first of August next, Twenty Shillings Proc. the leap, and Six Pounds to warrant a Mare with foal.—Good pasturage for Mares at said place, at two shillings per week, and the best attendance given by
CHRISTOPHER MARSH.
N. B. It is useless to enter into the pedigree of *TRUE BRITON*, as he is as well known as any Horse on this continent, and is in as good order as ever he has been. 28——
Borough of Elizabeth Feb. 8th, 1776.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Fish-Kills, Dutchess County, on the 24th inst. a mulatto fellow, named Sam, formerly went by the name of Top, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well set fellow; had on a dark grey jacket, a blue broad-cloth coat, a red watch coat, striped woolen shirt, and an old wool hat.——Whoever takes up said fellow and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by
29—32 OBADIAH COOPER.

To be SOLD;

THE HOUSE wherein Mrs. White lives in Elizabeth-Town, being two stories high, with two Rooms and a hall on the lower floor, and three Rooms above, with four fire places and a good cellar under the whole, with a convenient kitchen adjoining.——Also, a Barn and Chair House, with a good garden and well.——The buildings are new and completely finished, being pleasantly situated on a rising ground in the center of the town. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to George Ross at Elizabeth-Town, Captain Patrick Dennis, merchant in New-York, or to the Subscriber.
ELIZABETH WHITE.
Elizabeth-Town, Feb. 8th, 1776. 28—33

Sold for CASH only,
By ABRAHAM DURYEE,
Opposite the FLY-MARKET,

SUPERFINE broad-cloth of different colours, second ditto, yard wide cloth ditto; green, black, and light blue cassimer, shalloon, durant and rattinet; black and blue serge denim, black plush, black Manchester velvet; furniture checks, bombasine and mourning crape; boy's and men's castor hats, pewter dishes; white lead, yellow and Spanish brown ground in oil, and in powder ditto; glass of different sizes;—Old Madeira Wine.
ALSO,
HIBERNIA PIG IRON.
31—4

At a meeting of the committee of inspection, for the town of Redding, in Fairfield county, held at Redding, on the 26th day of February, 1776.
LEMUEL SANFORD, Esq; Chairman.

WHEREAS, John Mallery, John Mallery, jun. Jesse Beardsley and Zacheus Morehouse, all of Redding, (having been heretofore proceeded against as enemies to their country) do in compliance with a resolve made and passed by a convention held at Fairfield, in, and for Fairfield county, on the 18th day of January, 1776; declare to this committee, that they will comply with Continental regulations, in every case where they are not hindered by a religious tie of conscience; and that they will in no case, directly or indirectly, oppose the country in the measures taken for its defence.

Resolved, That their said declaration is honest and sincere, and that they be, and they, each and every of them, are hereby recommended to the esteem and friendship of their country, as friends to the same.

A true copy from the Minutes,
32 25 THADDEUS BENEDICT, Clerk P. T.

The FAMOUS BAY
HORSE,
CALLED
Bold Forrester,

WILL cover the ensuing season, at Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON's at Troy, (In the county of Morris, East New-Jersey,) at four pounds ten shillings for the season.—Bold Forrester is now rising seven years old, is full fifteen hands high, and free from all blemishes:—He was got by Bold Tom, his dam by Croft's Forrester, and is thought by good judges, to be the best horse that ever was brought to that province; as he has strength and action superior to any horse that ever was shewn on the continent. He is very successful in getting colts, which prove good Hunters or excellent coach horses, and are in general the best stock I ever knew.——ALSO, at the same place the famous HORSE, called
GOLDEN FARMER,
That covered last season at Lewis Morris Esq'r's, at Morrisania, will will cover mares at four pounds York currency the season. Golden Farmer is now rising 4 years old, 16 hands high, free from all blemishes; from shape, strength, colour and action; is scarce to be paralleled; his colts are allowed by good judges, to be preferable to any horse's colts in America; his blood is as follows,—he was got by bold Hercules, whose dam was got by the Duke of Bolton's little John; and little John by old Partner. Golden Farmer's dam was allowed to be the best brood mare in Yorkshire, of the hunting kind. Own brother to golden Farmer, was refused one thousand guineas for, at four years old. This is a true Pedigree. Witness my hand.
JOHN HUTCHINSON.
*** Good grass for mares on moderate terms, and proper care. The money to be paid when the mares are covered, or before taken away.
Troy is only 7 miles distant from Morris-Town, 25 from Springfield, and 21 from Elizabeth-Town.
March 8, 1776

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber the last evening, a negro man named WILL, supposed to be about forty years of age, country born, about five feet nine inches high, a talking noisy fellow with his intimates, thin visage and large mouth, has lost all his upper fore teeth except one remarkable large tooth standing single; had on and took with him a red duffle great coat, a short blue cloth coat, a light coloured serge or sagathee coat, a brown double breasted jacket of velvet, and a red cloth jacket lined with white, one pair black stocking breeches, and one pair brown velvet breeches, one pair drilling breeches, and a pair blue duffil trowsers, woolen and linen stockings, an old beaver hat, and one white wool hat, a pair thick shoes half soled, and a pair of old pumps.—Supposed to be seduced away by a man, by the name of John M'Cleane, a native of Scotland, about five feet nine or ten inches high, wore red trowsers and green lappel'd coat, with short black hair, had a hat cut in the form of a jockey's hat. Whoever takes up and secures said negro and white man, so that his master may have him, and the man brought to justice, shall have the above reward of Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for each, and all reasonable charges paid, if taken fifty miles from home; if one hundred miles, double the sum, paid by
JAMES HORTON, Jun.
Rye Neck, 3d March, 1776. }
Westchester County. }
P. N. B. As the negro is an ingenious fellow, it is thought he will endeavour to get on board a man of war, or go to the King's forces. 31—34

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, lying in Stratford, in the parish of North Stratford, about four miles from the old town, containing nine acres. There are on the premises, a good dwelling house, two stories high, with a new cedar roof, a convenient garden, a large barn, 55 feet long, with convenient stables, a good cow house and yard, a large shop, with two fire places in the middle, an excellent orchard of good fruit, a suitable proportion of good plow land and meadow;—the whole under good fence and well divided, and fronting a main street, finely situated with a most delightful prospect of the Sound, Long-Island, and Stratford harbour, and very suitable for a merchant, inn keeper or tradesman.—For further particulars, enquire of Josiah Peet, in Dutchess County, New-York province, or Abijah Peet, near the premises.
N. B. The premises may be entered upon immediately, reserving to the owner a few acres of English grain; and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, by JOSIAH PEET.

RUN AWAY, last Tuesday the Fifth inst. from the Subscriber living at Brooklyn-Ferry, A Negro Man, named TOM, about twenty three years of age, five feet eight inches high.—Had on when he went away, a blue jacket, buckskin breeches, blue and white spotted stockings, a tow shirt, an old beaver hat cut small, a half worn pair of shoes, with odd buckles.—He is a likely well set fellow, understands butchering very well, was late the property of John Beek, of the city of New-York, butcher, speaks Dutch and English tolerably well. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negro, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive *TWENTY SHILLINGS* Reward if taken in the City, and if taken out of the City, *FORTY SHILLINGS*, and all reasonable charges paid by
JOHN CARPENTER.
☞ All masters of vessels and others, are forewarned carrying off or concealing said Negro at their peril. March 11, 1776. 32—5

New-Jersey, Hanover, Morris-County, Feb 21
To be SOLD on reasonable TERMS,

TWO Hundred acres of good land for hemp or grass, it being well watered and pleasantly situated, with a good dwelling house and barn; it may be entered upon in May next, or sooner, if it suits the purchaser; 100 acres of which is meadow, well drained, and very good for hemp or corn, and natural for grass, 50 acres in good English grass, that will mow two tons an acre; the other 50 acres are good wheat and timber land, in one year there has been raised 200 bushels of wheat, eight tons of hemp, and 190 bushels of hemp seed; likewise it is most excellent for hay and stock. An indisputable title will be given by the persons on the premises.
RALPH SMITH and SON.
N. B. The farm is five miles from Morris Town, 14 miles from Newark, 24 from New-York, and joining the farm formerly William Kelly's.
Likewise for SALE,
A Quantity of HEMP-SEED.

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of *John Ludlow*, late of Aquakenunk, deceased, are desired to bring in the same to the subscribers, and such as are indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment to prevent being sued by
GEORGE D. LUDLOW, CARY LUDLOW, } Executors.

ALL Persons indebted to SAMUEL HAKE, late of the city of New-York, Merchant, are desired forthwith to pay the same to the subscriber, (who has possession of his books and papers, and is fully empowered to receive his debts in his absence,) or they may expect suits will be commenced against them, without further notice,—from
32—3. CARY LUDLOW.

Five Dollars REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living at Raritan in Somerset county, New Jersey, an indented servant boy, named JOHN WASSING, about fifteen years old, about five feet high, born in Ireland: Had on negrey surtout-coat, long waisted, a felt hat, brown jacket and old buckskin breeches; has a short nose, flat faced, much marked with the small pox, pale countenance, and slow of speech——Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again shall have the above reward, paid by ISAAC DAVIS.
March 19th, 1776. 32—3

New Jersey
Somerset County ss } PURSUANT to an order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Somerset in New-Jersey, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Creditors of Gersham Cock, an insolvent Debtor, now confined in the goal of the County of Somerset aforesaid, that they be and appear before any two of the Judges of the Court aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of April next, at twelve o'clock of said day, at the Court house of the County aforesaid, to shew cause, (if any they have) why an assignment of the said insolvent Debtor's estate should not be made to such person or persons as shall then and there be appointed, and he be released from his confinement agreeable to the directions of an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, made and passed in the twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent Debtors.
Somerset County, February 28, 1776.

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURES, CHINA,
GLASS and EARTHEN WARE,
A large and very general assortment, to be sold
At RHINELANDER's STORE,
The corner of Burling's-Slip, consisting of
CHINA and earthen ware, dishes, Plates, punch and other bowls of all sizes, tea pots, milk pots, sugar dishes, and cups and saucers, a great variety.
GLASS WARE.
Decanters and wine glasses, common and fine, tumblers of all sizes; quart and pint canes, cruit frames with bottles, vinegar cruits, salts, sugar dishes, milk pots, &c.
ALSO,
A quantity of common Bristol ware in crates and a few QUART BOTTLES. 31—4.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.